

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Paul Leslie Cox,)	C/A No. 3:12-00051-TMC-JRM
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
vs.)	
)	
)	
Wayne McCabe, Warden Lieber,)	Report and Recommendation
)	
Respondent.)	

Paul Leslie Cox (“Petitioner”), a self-represented state prisoner incarcerated at Lieber Correctional Institution, filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241. Pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §636(b) and Local Civil Rule 73.02(B)(2) DSC, the undersigned is authorized to review such petitions and submit findings and recommendations to the district judge. For the reasons that follow, the undersigned recommends the district judge dismiss the petition in this case without prejudice and without issuance and service of process.

Under established local procedure in this judicial district, a careful review has been made of this *pro se* petition pursuant to the Rules Governing Section 2254 Proceedings for the United States District Court, the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (AEDPA), Pub. L. No. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214, and other habeas corpus statutes. The review has been conducted in light of the following precedents: *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25 (1992); *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 324-25 (1989); *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972); *Nasim v. Warden, Md. House of Corr.*, 64 F.3d 951 (4th Cir. 1995); and *Todd v. Baskerville*, 712 F.2d 70 (4th Cir. 1983).

This Court is required to liberally construe *pro se* documents. *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97 (1976). Such *pro se* documents are held to a less stringent standard than those drafted by

attorneys, *Gordon v. Leeke*, 574 F.2d 1147, 1151 (4th Cir. 1978), and a federal district court is charged with liberally construing a petition filed by a *pro se* litigant to allow the development of a potentially meritorious case. *Erickson v Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89 (2007); *Hughes v. Rowe*, 449 U.S. 5, 9 (1980). Even under this less stringent standard, however, this *pro se* petition is subject to summary dismissal. The requirement of liberal construction does not mean that the court can ignore a clear failure in the pleading to allege facts which set forth a claim currently cognizable in a federal district court. *Weller v. Dep't of Soc. Serv.*, 901 F.2d 387 (4th Cir. 1990).

Discussion

Petitioner states that he was convicted of kidnapping, pursuant to a guilty plea in the Spartanburg County Court of General Sessions. ECF No. 1, page 2. Petitioner, who alleges a claim of “double jeopardy,” received a sentence of ten (10) years to life imprisonment for the offense. *Id.* at 8. Petitioner seeks dismissal of his kidnapping charge with prejudice. *Id.* at 9.

The present petition is the fourth habeas action filed by Petitioner with respect to his Spartanburg County kidnapping conviction.¹ Petitioner’s first petition challenging this conviction, *Cox v. Warden Lieber Correctional Institution*, Civil Action No. 3:10-03239-HFF (D.S.C.), resulted in dismissal with prejudice on April 11, 2011, because the claim was filed beyond the one-year statute of limitations imposed by the AEDPA. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d). Petitioner’s second case regarding the Spartanburg County conviction, *Cox v. Wayne McCabe*, Civil Action No. 3:11-03034-TMC-JRM (D.S.C.), was summarily dismissed without prejudice on December 27, 2011, for failure

¹The Court may take judicial notice of proceedings had before it in a prior suit with the same parties. *Mann v. Peoples First Nat. Bank & Trust Co.*, 209 F.2d 570, 572 (4th Cir. 1954); *see also Colonial Penn Ins. Co. v. Coil*, 887 F.2d 1236, 1239 (4th Cir. 1989).

to bring the case into proper form. Petitioner's third habeas petition challenging this conviction, *Cox v. Warden Wayne McCabe*, Civil Action No. 3:11-03256-TMC (D.S.C.), was dismissed with prejudice on January 24, 2012. The Order adopting the Report and Recommendation in that case held that Petitioner could not challenge his state kidnapping conviction via § 2241 petition.

Petitioner cannot challenge the validity of his state conviction under § 2241. Petitioner's claims about the underlying validity of his state criminal convictions are cognizable only under 28 U.S.C. § 2254, not under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. *See Thomas v. Crosby*, 371 F.3d 782, 787 (11th Cir. 2004)(relying on *Medberry v. Crosby*, 351 F.3d 1049 (11th Cir. 2003), and holding: "A state prisoner cannot evade the procedural requirements of § 2254 by filing something purporting to be a § 2241 petition."); *White v. Lambert*, 370 F.3d 1002, 1005-09 (9th Cir. 2004)(explaining the distinctions between § 2254 and § 2241; where a prisoner is in custody under a state court judgment, § 2254 is exclusive jurisdictional grant); *Coady v. Vaughn*, 251 F.3d 480 (3d Cir. 2001) (state inmate challenging execution of sentence must proceed under 28 U.S.C. § 2254, not 28 U.S.C. § 2241); *Crouch v. Norris*, 251 F.3d 720, 723 (8th Cir. 2001)(same); *Walker v. O'Brien*, 216 F.3d 626, 632-33 (7th Cir. 2000) (same). It has been specifically held that prisoners who are in custody under a state court judgment, like Petitioner here, may not resort to § 2241 in an attempt to circumvent the procedural requirements of § 2254, such as the statute of limitations and the restrictions on second or successive petitions, even where the underlying validity of the state court conviction was not expressly at issue. *See, e.g., Rittenberry v. Morgan*, 468 F. 3d 331, 336 n.3, 337-38 (6th Cir. 2006) (underlying validity of conviction at issue); *Thomas*, 371 F. 3d at 787 (parole decision at issue); *Walker*, 216 F. 3d at 633(prison disciplinary action involving loss of good time); *Greenawalt v. Stewart*, 105 F. 3d 1287, 1287 (9th Cir. 1997) (manner of execution of sentence, not invalidity of

conviction). *But see Gregory v. Coleman*, No. 06-6646, 2007 WL 570522 (4th Cir. Feb. 20, 2007) (acknowledging the “majority” line of cases requiring state prisoners to always proceed under § 2254 and finding the ruling construing a § 2241 petition as an untimely § 2254 petition “debatable” where the underlying validity of the state court conviction was not at issue). Thus, the claims presented in the present petition, while submitted on a § 2241 habeas form, are cognizable only under § 2254.

Further, as two of Petitioner’s previous habeas petitions challenging the kidnapping conviction have been dismissed with prejudice, the instant case is subject to summary dismissal as a successive habeas petition. “Chapter 153 of Title 28 of the United States Code provides a statutory framework for federal post conviction relief from judgments of conviction entered in federal and state courts. Under this framework, individuals convicted of crimes in state courts seek federal habeas corpus relief through 28 U.S.C. § 2254.” *In re Vial*, 115 F.3d 1192, 1194 (4th Cir. 1997) (footnote omitted). In 1996, the President signed into law the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (the “AEDPA”) which, in part, amended Chapter 153.

The AEDPA effected a number of substantial changes regarding the availability of federal post conviction relief to individuals convicted of crimes in federal and state courts. Of particular importance here are the provisions of the AEDPA codifying and extending judicially constructed limits on the consideration of second and successive applications for collateral relief. *See Felker v. Turpin*, 518 U.S. 651, [657] (1996). Under the AEDPA, an individual may not file a second or successive § 2254 petition for a writ of habeas corpus or § 2255 motion to vacate sentence without first receiving permission to do so from the appropriate circuit court of appeals.

In re Vial, 115 F.3d at 1194 (footnote omitted).

The “gatekeeping” mechanism created by the AEDPA amended § 2244(b) to provide:

The prospective applicant must file in the court of appeals a motion for leave to file a second or successive habeas application in the district court. § 2244(b)(3)(A). A three-judge panel has 30 days to determine whether "the application makes a prima facie showing that the application satisfies the requirements of" § 2244(b). §2244(b)(3)(C); *see* §§ 2244(b)(3)(B), (D).

Felker v. Turpin, 518 U.S. 651, 657 (1996).

In order for this Court to consider a second or successive § 2254 petition, Petitioner must obtain a Pre-Filing Authorization from the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3). *See Gonzalez v. Crosby*, 545 U.S. 524, 530 (2005)("[B]efore the district court may accept a successive petition for filing, the court of appeals must determine that it presents a claim not previously raised that is sufficient to meet § 2244(b)(2)'s new-rule or actual-innocence provisions."); *see also In re: Williams*, 330 F. 3d 277 (4th Cir. 2003); *In re: Fowlkes*, 326 F. 3d 542 (4th Cir. 2003). Petitioner can obtain the necessary forms from the Clerk's Office of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. Because Petitioner did not obtain authorization from the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals to file the within petition in the district court, this Court does not have jurisdiction to consider it.

Finally, the instant case would be recommended for summary dismissal in any event. At the time the instant petition was filed,² the kidnapping conviction challenged therein was being addressed in Petitioner's then pending habeas petitions: Civil Action No. 3:11-03256-TMC (D.S.C.)(filed December 2, 2011) and Civil Action No. 3:11-03034-TMC-JRM (D.S.C.)(filed November 8, 2011). Therefore, in the interests of judicial economy and efficiency, the case should be summarily dismissed. *See Aloe Creme Laboratories, Inc. v. Francine Co.*, 425 F.2d 1295, 1296

² The present habeas petition was signed by Petitioner on December 22, 2011, and received in the Lieber Correctional Institution's mail room on December 28, 2011.

(5th Cir. 1970)(“The District Court clearly had the right to take notice of its own files and records and it had no duty to grind the same corn a second time. Once was sufficient.”); *see also Cottle v. Bell*, No. 00-6367, 2000 WL 1144623 at *1 (4th Cir. Aug. 14, 2000)(“Because district courts are not required to entertain duplicative lawsuits, they may dismiss such suits as frivolous pursuant to §1915(e)”; *Aziz v. Burrows*, 976 F.2d 1158 (8th Cir. 1998)(“[D]istrict courts may dismiss a duplicative [case] raising issues directly related to issues in another pending action brought by the same party”).).

Recommendation

Accordingly, it is recommended that the petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the above-captioned case be dismissed *without prejudice* and without issuance and service of process upon the Respondent. Petitioner's attention is directed to the important notice on the next page.

IT IS SO RECOMMENDED.

January 26, 2012
Columbia, South Carolina



Joseph R. McCrorey
United States Magistrate Judge

Notice of Right to File Objections to Report and Recommendation

The parties are advised that they may file specific written objections to this Report and Recommendation with the District Judge. Objections must specifically identify the portions of the Report and Recommendation to which objections are made and the basis for such objections. “[I]n the absence of a timely filed objection, a district court need not conduct a de novo review, but instead must ‘only satisfy itself that there is no clear error on the face of the record in order to accept the recommendation.’” *Diamond v. Colonial Life & Acc. Ins. Co.*, 416 F.3d 310 (4th Cir. 2005) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 72 advisory committee’s note).

Specific written objections must be filed within fourteen (14) days of the date of service of this Report and Recommendation. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b); *see* Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a), (d). Filing by mail pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5 may be accomplished by mailing objections to:

Larry W. Propes, Clerk
United States District Court
901 Richland Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Failure to timely file specific written objections to this Report and Recommendation will result in waiver of the right to appeal from a judgment of the District Court based upon such Recommendation. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140 (1985); *Wright v. Collins*, 766 F.2d 841 (4th Cir. 1985); *United States v. Schronce*, 727 F.2d 91 (4th Cir. 1984).